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AN AGGREGATE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX (SAM) FOR ZAIRE, 1980

A Preliminary Report

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AN AGGREGATE SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX FOR ZAIRE, 1980

I. INTRODUCTION

1. A social accounting matrix, familiarity known as SAM, serves two principal interlinked objectives (i) the organization of data and the systematic presentation of social and economic information of the national economy; and (ii) the creating of a possible model of the national economy using the data base given in a SAM framework. These two formations should not be looked at as separate functions. Both data organization and modelling influence the process itself. SAM provides a framework for the inclusion of not only the published official data, but also all the information which is despersed or fragmentary in different sources. In other words, organizing the national economic data in a SAM framework pinpoints with greater accuracy and specificity than is usually done raw salient data gaps and inconsistencies.

2. Moreover, though the principles of constructing SAMs are very simple and resemble in many respects the conventional national accounts, the structure of a SAM, and the model based on it, are by no means strict or regid. The structure is always flexible and amend itself to practical requirement of the analyst to emphasize certain features of the institutional setup and production process and helps the policy maker to test the feasibility of some policy options (for example, the effect of policy changes on variables, activities and institutions).

3. The social accounting matrix approach to macro-economic data systems has been set out by the United Nations in UNSO (1968) and departs from the UN SNAS guidelines at various points. But so far few developing countries have adopted this system of national accounts. Case studies for Iran, Malysia, Sri Lanka, and Swaziland showed how the flexibility of the framework can be exploited in developing countries within certain bread limits. 1/

4. Zaire is one of the African developing countries which had adopted and implemented the new SNA and, consequently, was one of the eight African countries which were selected by ECA to be included in the study for the construction of SAM. The purpose of ECA mission mounted to Zaire in January 1983 was to investigate the statistical cources which could permit detailed disaggregations of SNA within a SAM structure proposed by ECA so that it can be possible to construct an appropriate SAM for Zaire.

1/ See Chander, R. and al. "Social accounts and the distribution of income: The Malaysian Economy in 1970" Review of income and wealth, vol. 26, No. 1 (March 1980); Pyatt G. and al, Social Accounting for Development Planning: with reference to Sri Lanka, Cambridge University Press, 1977, Pyatt, C. and J.I. Round "Social Accounting Matri ces for Development Planning," Review of income and wealth, "vol. 23 No. 4, 1977; and Benjamin B. King, "What is a SAM? A Layman's Guide to Social Accounting Matric es," World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 463, June 1981.

The mission was composed of Messrs M.M. J.K. Thisen and C. M. Sy of Socio-Economic research and Planning Division (January 7-14 1983), and this constitutes their preliminary report.

It was found that Zairian authorities had already showed their great interest in constructing, updating and disaggregating Zairian data base into 36 sectors of good production. However, for lack of financial resources, the services production sector was not surveyed and disaggregated. We nevertheless started constructing an aggregate SAM for 1980 with aggregate services sector taking into consideration the fact that it represents the first aggregate level of further disaggregated system of SAMs. 2/

II. THE MACRO-ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS IN A SAM FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

5. The approach underlying the construction of a Social Accounting Matrix for Zaire is to devise and implement a framework of accounts which accords two guiding principles. First, the framework is comprehensive and internally consistent in order to support andmonitor development planning at the economy-wide level. Secondly, emphasis is put on the distributional objectives of development policy within the economic data systems. That is, the framework is explicitly geared towards the particular development needs of Zaire. The aggregate structure of the framework to be adopted here is a SAM which has sets of accounts, represented by separate rows and columns as shown in schematic form in Table I: Production of goods and services, factor accounts comprising labour and productive capital, institutions of private and public sectors, rest of world, the capital account and the financial account as well as an "error and omission" account.

6. The schematic entries in Table 1 are self-explanatory. Nevertheless, it is perhaps important to highlight some general features of these accounts. The SAM format is nothing more than a consistent presentation of the national, fiscal and external accounting identities. The distinct characteristic of a SAM presentation is that each row and column reflects a separate account for which expenditures and receipts must balance. It flows that the row and column must be equal - a very useful check on data consistency. 3/ It should be recalled here that what distinguish SAM is that the former considers the link between policy formulating, data availability and model building whereas the latter considers only the link between data and modeling without a derivation of policy implications. Let us consider each of the accounts distinguished in this aggregate SAM.

B. The "Goods and Services" Account

7. The first row and column represent the "Commodity" or "good & Services" account and reflect the requirement that

GDP + Imports = Consumption + Export

2/ The Zairian authorities have made a request to ECA to help them survey data on the service sector in order to disaggregate this sector so that it can be incorporated in a new disaggregated system of goods and services. Once this work is completed a more disaggregated SAM will be constructed.

3/ This is a simple reduced form of a SAM which takes into account the main characteristics of the Zairian economy and the data availability. For a good compact presentation of the SAM methodology see for example a Pyatt and I Found Social Accounting Matrices for Development Planning in the Review of income and wealth, series 23, No. 4.

All these components are defined at market prices so that GDP here equals domestic wages and profit plus net indirect taxes. In the absence of annual input-output tables for Zaire and given the macro-economic focus of the analysis, intermediate goods do not appear explicitly having been netted in both the income and expenditure sides of the account.

8. In the present national accounts of Zaire, goods and services are disaggregated into 11 major sectors which are as follows:

1. Commercialized agriculture
2. Non-commercialized agriculture
3. Mining & Metallurgy
4. Manufacturing Industries
5. Construction and Public Works
6. Non-Commercialized Construction
7. Electricity & Water
8. Transports & Communications
9. Trade
10. Other private services
11. Government services.

Already the ongoing census of production initiated by the Government with the help of the Canadian technical and financial assistance has identified 35 sectors of goods (see Annex Table A8). But the service sector has not yet been surveyed and disaggregated.

C. The Factors of Production

9. Following standard practice, our macroeconomic SAM for Zaire distinguishes factors (labour and capital) from institutions (the private sector and the public sector). Resources transit through the factor accounts before reaching the private or public sector. In the factor accounts labour income equals the sum of domestic wages and remittances from abroad while the factor "capital" 4/ gets domestic profit (GDP at factor cost minus wages) and other factor income from abroad. While there may in fact be some labour income in factor payments abroad, it is insignificant for Zaire and can be ignored. The sum of labour and capitalffactor income is of course equal to "national" income.

D. The Institutions

10. Institutions current account distinguishes between 5 types of institutions: households, private business sector, public productive enterprises including the GECAMINES, government and the rest of world. All of the labour income goes to aggregate private sector that includes households as well as private

4/ "Capital" here refers to non-wage income and includes therefore rents as well as income from self-employment. See Benjamin B. Song "What is a SAM? A Layman's Guide to Social Accounting Matrices" World Bank Staff Working Paper, No. 463, June 1983

companies. Capital income on the other hand must be carefully divided between the private and the consolidated publicsector which includes the government and public economic enterprises. The public sector income is therefore equal to net indirect taxes, public capital income and direct taxes received from the private sector. Note that direct taxes paid by public enterprises (such as GECAMINES) to the government budget do not appear explicitly since they are transferred within the consolidated public sector and are part of public capital income. Public savings are defined as the difference between total public income and public consumption. The private sector uses its income to consume, to pay taxes or to save.

11. It should be noted here that the inclusion of the copper sector which necessitates a special treatment, their separating a specific account for the GECAMINES as distinct from other public enterprises. The impact of GECAMINES operates on government revenues (and budget deficit), national saving and balance of payments is considerable and worthemphasis. The government activities account includes the contribution by different institutions to the social security and pension funds and resources uses.

12. Institutions include also the rest of the work which first pays remittances into their national labour account. Note finally that the row and column sum equality for the rest of the world simply reflects balances of pa ment accountings. Imports must equal the sum of exports, net factor income and remittances and net exchange resources. Finally, investment expenditures appears in a consolidated capital account which "receives" savings from the private sector, the public sector, the public sector and the rest of the world. Savings from the rest of the world equal the net capital inflow. It must be borne in mind that the net capital inflow is equated to net "foreign" savings and when used in this form "foreign" savings are contrasted to "national" savings and refers to nationality and not to location. The inclusion of the balance of payments accounts reflects the increasing openness of the Zairian economy as copper and other mineral exports constitute about 80% of imports, 25 per cent of GDP.

E. The Capital Account

13. The last and for our development planning purposes most important row in the matrices describes the capital account. Total investment is financed from private savings, public savings and savings from the rest of the world. The later is referred to as foreign savings, describing the difference between total savings and national savings and, therefore, does not include workers' remittances. The latter flow into the private sector income account and whatever portion is saved, appears as part of private and public savings reveals the great fiscal difficulties Zaire has experienced throughout the 1970s. Net public savings was negative in 1975-1977 and represented less than 10 per cent of public gross investment in this period. This source of investment financing steadily declined while there were a slight increase in foreign savings. This was probably due to the form and timing of the phased devaluations that took place during this crisis period. However, private national savings (mainly from corporate savings) show a continuously rising. It must be stressed, however, that private savings as defined in our social accounting matrix framework include whatever portion of remittances is saved as well as in voluntary savings

generated through bank financing of fiscal deficit.

14. In this account, we distinguish the capital from domestic institutions which includes all the domestic savings plus the capital transfer and the financing which describes the deficit of balances of payment as well as capital transfer and the capacity to finance from the rest of the world.

F. The Financial Account

15. Distinction is made here between the real capital account which has been just described and the financial capital account. The latter reflects all financial activities on capital account, such as borrowings and lending andmost of them are carried out by the banks and other financial institutions. The account expresses the fact that institutions (private and public sectors) incur financial liabilities to the financial sector (borrowing) and also acquire financial assets from them (deposits).

16. The financial institutions may thus borrow on the market and lend to their customers, and they, therefore, increase their assets by lending and their liabilities by borrowing. Their savings here correspond to be in equity investment attributable to the difference between lending and borrowing and to retained earnings from their direct investment in the economy.

17. To this effect, the financial account is divided into two: the net flow of debt and table of financial operation claims.

G. Errors and Omissions

18. Sometimes individual accounts do not have to balance in so far as the financial transactions are concerned. Those who save may put their savings into real or financial assets and investors in real assets may borrow in order to finance them. In practice, these are bound to balance, except for the minor difference between savings and new investment, but, in the table, balancing is achieved through "Errors and Omissions". This arises, for example, because occasionally in the year-end accounts of a borrower and a lender, a liability and its corresponding asset may be valued differently.

III. DETAILED DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR SAM

A. Introduction

17. The construction of the macro-economic accounts in a social accounting matrix framework must be based on more detailed data from various government sources (Department, Ministry) of Planning, Finance, and the Central Bank of Zaire) and from the international agencies, sources (IMF, World Bank). Some of the macro-economic data for Zaire which are needed for the aggregate social accounting matrix framework are already available on a relatively advanced

state from 1970 onwards. 5/ The next stage of our work would be to complete these data in accordance with the industrial data survey presently being compiled and to extend the disaggregation available by constructing disaggregate accounts for factors, households, government and balance of payments.

20. The aggregate SAM shown in Table 1 serves two purposes. First it is a convenient summary of the structure of the Zairian economy in 1980 and thereby shows some of the linkages between the classes of accounts we have defined. Secondly, the Table serves as a framework of controls for the disaggregations to be achieved within the SAM system. The accounts in Table 1 can be consolidated in a useful summary form as shown in Table 2 below. The simplicity and visual appeal of this national accounts table is largely due to the retention of the factor accounts as a separate entity. The data in Table 1 and Table 2 can be collected from four broad categories: the national accounts prepared by the Ministry of Planning and the Central Bank of Zaire, the fiscal accounts from the Ministry of Finance, the balance of payments from the Central Bank of Zaire, and the mining sector from the Ministry of Mining and GECAMINES, for the year 1980 for which SAM framework is constructed.

B. National Accounts

21. The basic data requirements on national accounts are given in Tables A.1 - A.5. Table A.1 gives value added by sector in current prices for 1980. Wherever possible, these figures should be corporated by known sectoral developments. Table A.2 gives the resources use side and the detailed data requirements on investment are given in Tables A.3 and A.4. Finally, Table A.5 lists the sources and decomposition of public and private income, which forms the basic of the social accounting matrices. The principal adjustments required to construct the table from existing national accounts data would be the decomposition of possible value added into wage and capital income, and the further breakdown of capital income into public and private components. Wage income could be computed using wage share data from a similar economy. The capital income was derived residually, and could include rents and income from self-employment. Public capital income was derived from fiscal data, allowing as to determine private capital income residually.

C. Fiscal Accounts

22. The fiscal data are presented in Tables A6 and follow the traditional format of budgetary presentations of the government. However, some rearranging and adjustments were male inorder to ensure consistency with corresponding items in the national accounts and the balance of payments and to allow analysis along the lines of the SAM presentation.

23. The government tax revenues will be decomposed to allow two separate aggregation schemes. The first follows the traditional distinction between direct taxes, indirect taxes and other tax revenues including the public sector

5/ See various issues of the Bank of Zaire's Annual Reports, 1977-1981 and statistics provided by the Institute of National Statistics.

Table

				Goods and Services	Factors of Production		INST		Publ
					Labour	Capital	Households	Private Companies	GECA
				1	2	3	4	5	6
Goods and Services			1				Household consump.	Private consump.	
Factors of production		Labour	2	Domestic wages	Domestic wages				
		Capital	3	Domestic profits	Domestic profits				
Current Account	Institutions	Households	4		Labour income	Private Capital			
		Private Companies	5		Labour income	Private Capital			
		Public Companies	GECAMINES	6					
			OTHERS	7					
		Government		8	Net Indirect taxes		Public Capital Income	Direct Taxes	
		Rest of World		9	Imports				
Capital Account		Institutions		10				private savings	
		Rest of World		11					
Financial Account		Financial Accounts		12					
		TPO - Claims		13					
Errors and Omissions				14					
TOTAL				Supply of commodities	Labour income	Capital income	Private resources		

1: ACCREGATE SAM FOR ZAIRE (1980)

(Theoretical Framework)

I T U T I O N S				Capital Account		Financial Account		Errors and omissions	TOTAL
c Companies		Government	Rest of World	Institutions	Rest of World	Financial Account	TPC Claims		
INE	Others								
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
		Public consump.	Exports	Investment	Foreign investment	Investment of financing of institutions			Demand for commodities
			Remittances						Domestic wages and remittances
			Net fact. income						Capital income
									Private income
									"
									Public income
									Demand for foreign exchange
		public savings	Net capital inflow						savings
				Financing capacity	Financing capacity		Net debt flow		savings
						Net flow of Cla			
		Public resources	Supply of foreign exchange	Investment	Foreign investment	Investment of inana financial institutions			

Table 2: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AGGREGATES FOR ZAIRE

(Theoretical Framework)

			Production of Commodities	Indirect Taxes	Factors of Production	Institutions		Rest of World (net)	TOTAL
						Current	Capital		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	
Production of Commodities		1				Consumption	Investment	Exports Minus Imports	Net Final Demand
Indirect Taxes		2	net Indirect Taxes						Total Net Indirect Taxes
Factors of Production		3	GDP at factor cost					Net Factor Income from abroad	Domestic Factor Income
Institutions	Current	4		net Indirect Taxes	GNP at factor Cost			net non-factor Income from abroad	Disposable national income at market prices
	Capital	5				Domestic savings		Balance of Payment Deficit	Savings
TOTAL			GDP at market prices	Total net Indirect Taxes	Domestic Factor Income	National Expenditure at market prices	Investment		

revenue surplus.

24. On the expenditure side, to derive overall estimates for government current expenditure and investment expenditure, the IMF emergency funds for the deficit financing was included in current expenditure while the treasury and investment fund item is to be apportioned equally between current and investment expenditure. Interest on public debt (both external and internal) is to be defined as a separate expenditure.

25. The financing of the overall public resource gap is also given in Table A.6. External financing is to be derived from the balance of payments taking 80 per cent of the net foreign capital inflow excluding direct investment. Domestic financing is to be derived residually. The financing of the budget deficit by the Banking System is to be obtained from monetary accounts computations after adjusting for a large arrears payment. Given budgetary data on the social insurance supply and the use of partial savings and domestic banks other domestic financing is then obtained residually.

D. Balance of Payments Data

26. The primary source of balance of payment data in Zaire is the Central Bank of Zaire. The major adjustments that was made to this data in the SAM framework are: the treatment of the copper sector in the balance of payments figures in US dollars to local currency, ensuring consistency with figures in the national and fiscal accounts. Such adjustment would particularly deal with the inclusion of copper company's (GECAMINES) direct exports and cost recovery exports in the balance of payments and estimating transfer payment by foreign companies, which are the inpuled value of their earnings less local currency purchases. Unfortunately balance of payments data for GECAMINES is not available and, therefore, this was not separated. For the appropriate converting of balance of payment figures in US dollars to local currency, use was made of a dual exchange rate system authorized by the Zairian authorities.

27. The aggregate balance of payment variables are given in Table A.7. It should also be mentioned here that for further analysis the presentation of the capital account in Table A.7 should separate non-monetary capital flows from monetary ones. Furthermore, non-monetary flows should be disaggregated into loans and grants that are expanded with the specific objectives of supporting the balance of payment and "autonomous" capital inflows. This distinction is a necessary one, although it is not easy to make in practice. All inflows, including commodity loans that are not explicitly balance of payment support actions, should be classified into the "autonomous" category.

E. The Mining Sector

28. Because of the importance of the mining copper to the Zairian economy, a special effort should be made to obtain a detailed understanding of this sector and its impacts on the balance of payments and fiscal accounts. Unfortunately, detailed physical data that can be obtained in mineral production which are used to construct and corrcporate the mining sector value added, balance of payment and fiscal contributions are not readily available. Thus, at this stage, the analysis and the separation of this sector within the SAM framework were not made.

Table 3: AGGREGATE SAM FOR ZAIRE (1980)

(Numerical Presentation)

Millions of Zaires

			Goods & Services 1	Factors of Production		Institutions				Capital Account		Financial Account	TOTAL
				Labour 2	Capital 3	Household 4	Private Entreprises 5	Government 6	Rest of World 7	Institutions 8	ROW 9	10	
Goods & Services		1				6995.3	3530.2	2755.8	6102.4	4277.7			23 561.4
Factors of Production	Labour	2	10 019.9						-223.3				9 796.6
	Capital	3	5 273.1						-518.8				4 754.3
Institutions	Household	4		9 796.6			33.6	123.3				8.2	9 961.7
	Private Enterp.	5			3444.5	22.4					1324.4		4 791.3
		5			3444.5	22.4					1324.4		4 791.3
	Government	6	1 889.9		1309.8	574.7			34.4				3 808.8
	ROW	7	6 378.5										6 378.5
Capital Account	INSTN	8				2134.8	1327.4	304.6			370.2	140.7	4 277.7
	ROW	9				223.3		625.1	707.7			138.5	1 694.6
Financial Account		10				11.2			276.1				287.3
TOTAL			23 561.4	9 796.6	4 754.3	9961.7	4791.3	3808.8	6378.5	4217.7	1694.6	287.4	

IV. SAM TRIAL FOR ZAIRE

29. Table 3 gives the empirical aggregate SAM for Zaire for 1980. The main accounts are described below:

1. Commodities Account

(T1.4)= Z 6995.3 million is the value of household consumption of goods and services.

(T1.5)= Z 3430.2 million is the value of private enterprises expenditure on goods and services

(T1.6)= Z 2755.8 million is the value of government current expenditurs on goods and services including imputed rent.

(T1.7)= Z 6102.4 million is the value of experts of goods and services (FOB).

(T1.8)= Z 4277.7 million represents the value of gross fixed capital formation including changes in stocks.

2. Factors of Production

(T2.1)= Z 10019.9 million is the labour income which is composed of: (a) wages in the Central Government which comprises all the ministries and the central public organizations; (b) wages of the organization of local government including the head offices of the governorates city, districts, public schools and hospitals. (c) wages in some services such as the General Water and Electricity Supply Authority and other public institutions; (d) wages and salaries of the Zairian Armed Forces and (e) wages of private sector companies.

(T2.7)= Z -223.3 million is the Zarian workers net remittances in cash from abroad, as it appears in the balance of payments accounts.

(T3.1)= Z 5273.1 million is the capital income (interests, profits and rents) which was obtained as a residual. It includes revenues from foreign shares owned by Zairian residents, the profits realized by the branches of banks and companies whose head-offices are in Zaire, interest refunds on loan facilities, interest on special drawing rights and other capital revenues due to residents.

(T3.7)= Z -518.8 million is the net factor income from abroad.

3. Institutions Current Accounts

A) Household Sector

(T4.2)= amounting to Z 9796.6 million is the labor income received by the household sector. This is the total wages that

(T8.4)= Z 2134.8 million is the household savings including unincorporated enterprises savings. This can be obtained from investment certificates, caisse office savings, bank deposits and savings of unincorporated sector.

(T8.5)= Z 1327.4 million represents the retained profits of the corporate private enterprises.

(T8.6)= Z 304.6 million is the government savings as represented by government current deficit plus social security suplies.

(T8.9)= Z 370.2 million is the capital transfers received by the government from the rest of world.

(T8.10)= Z 140.7 million represents the balance of payments capital deficit or the resource gap (Investment-Savings) which has to be financed by the external resources.

B) Rest of World

(T9.4)= Z 223.3 million represents the net capital transfers of the households to the rest of world.

(T9.6)= Z 625.1 million is the net capital transfers of the government to the rest of world, including interest payments on the public debt.

(T9.7)= Z 707.7 million is the net capital transfers received by the government from the rest of world which were used to finance the debt services to rest of world

(T9.10)= Z 138.5 million represent the financial investments; that is, the estimated investments of the financial institutions to the rest of world.

5. Financial Accounts

(T10.4)= Z 11.2 million represent the interest or net insurance premium accrued to the social security on loans advanced to financial institutions.

(T10.7)= Z 276.1 million is the value of the current account balance of payments deficit or the trade gap (imports-exports): The overall foreign exchange requirements needed by the Central Bank of Zaire to finance imports of goods and services.

30. The consolidated aggregate SAM for Zaire is presented numerically in Table 4. This SAM is based on the national accounts data as reflected in the Bank of Zaire's annual reports 1981 and 1982.

Table 4: Consolidated Aggregate SAM for Zaire (1980)

(Numerical Presentation)

Millions of Zaires

		Production of Commodities	Indirect Taxes	Factors of Production	Institutions		Rest of World	TOTAL
					Current	Capital		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
Production of Commodities	1				13 181.3	4 277.7	-276.1	17 182.9
Indirect Taxes	2	1889.9						1 889.9
Factors of Production	3	15293.0					-742.1	14 550.9
Institutions — Current	4		1 889.9	14 550.9			507.3	16 948.1
Institutions — Capital	5				3 766.8		510.9	4 277.7
TOTAL		17182.9	1 889.9	14 550.9	16948.1	4 277.7		

V. CONCLUSION

31. Although the social accounting Matrix (SAM) requires substantial detailed data at all levels of the national economy, it, however, remains a highly flexible system which could be utilised as an accounting framework on the basis of the existing national accounts data. The present study has tried to build an aggregate SAM for Zaire on the basis of the structure and data available in the country. However, for the construction of a more dissaggregated SAM, it would be necessary to supplement the existing national accounts data base in the Central Bank Office by a census of production and survey of household budgets. This work is presently being undertaken by the National Institute of Statistics. When this work will be completed and the results compiled, it will then be possible to build a dissaggregated SAM based on the government's new classification of sectors and dissaggregation of factors of production and institutions accounts.

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ANNEXES

Table A.1

Gross Domestic Product at Current Prices

(in million of Zaires)

	1980
1. Commodities Sectors	9127.2
1.1 Commercialised Agriculture	1688.9
1.2 Non-commercialised agriculture	2878.5
1.3 Mining and Metallurgy	3449.9
1.4 Manufacturing Industries	477.6
1.5 Construction and Public Works (commercialized)	411.2
1.6 Non-commercialised Construction	210.4
1.7 Electricity and Public Works	10.7
2. Services Sectors	6165.8
2.8 Transport and Communication	299.9
2.9 Trade	2912.2
2.10 Other private services	1450.7
2.11 Government	1503.0
GDP at factor cost	15293.0

Source: Bank of Zaire, Annual Report 1981,

Table A.2

Resource Balance at Current Prices

(in million of Zaires)

	1980
GDP at factor costs	15 290.0
Indirect Taxes	2 672.5
Consumer subsidies	782.6
GDP at Market Prices	17 182.9
Imports of goods and services	6 378.5
Total Resources	23 561.4
Private Consumption	10 425.5
- subsistence sector	3 419.6
- monetary sector	7 005.9
Public Consumption	2 755.8
- wages and salaries	1 631.9
- other services	1 123.9
Gross fixed Capital Formation	3 435.3
Changes in Stocks	742.4
Exports of goods and non-factor services	6 102.4
Total uses	23 561.4

Source: Bank of Zaire, Annual Report

Table A.3

Financial Execution of Sectoral Public Investment Programme

(in million of Zaires 1980)

Sectors		Updated costs 1979-1981	Execution	Ratio (%)
Agriculture	T	634.3	123.1	19
	Z	182.3	77.3	42
	D	452.0	45.4	10
Mining	T	1,588.6	960.0	60
	Z	512.4	311.5	61
	D	1,076.2	648.5	60
Transport & Communication	T	1,050.2	220.7	21
	Z	316.7	110.4	35
	D	733.5	110.3	15
Energy	T	1,044.9	478.0	46
	Z	232.5	119.4	51
	D	812.4	358.6	44
Health	T	189.2	40.3	21
	Z	60.9	15.7	25
	D	128.3	24.6	19
Education	T	132.4	34.0	26
	Z	87.4	25.9	30
	D	45.0	8.1	18
TOTAL	T	4,639.6	1,856.1	40
	Z	1,392.2	660.6	47
	D	3,247.4	1,195.1	37

Source: Mobutu Plan: Programming of Economic Recovery 1981-1983.

Note: T = total, Z = Zaire (local currency) and D = Devises (foreign currency).

Table A.4

Public, Private and Foreign Investment

(in million of Zaire)

	1980
Total Investment	5646.6
- Gross Fixed Investment	4804.2
- Changes in Stocks	842.4
Gross Public Fixed Investment	785.9
- Domestic Financing	213.6
- External Financing	572.3
Gross Private Fixed Investment	4018.3

Source: Department of Planning, National Bank of Zaire.

Table A.5

Public and Private Income

(in million of Zaires)

	1980
1. Wages and salaries	8067.6
2. Net excess of exploitation	5211.0
3. Fixed capital consumption	2014.4
Total GDP at factor cost	15293.0
4. Indirect taxes minus subsidies	1889.9
Total GDP at Market Prices	17782.9
5. Workers remittances from abroad	223.3
6. Net capital factor income from abroad	518.8
7. Other transfers from the rest of world	37.0
Total GNP at market prices	16403.8
8. Amortizations	547.9
9. Indirect taxes (net)	1889.9
Total National Income	13966.0
10. Direct Taxes	930.2
11. Non-fiscal revenue	342.1
Total Private Disposable Income	12693.9

Source: Ibid.

Table A.6

SUMMARY OF FISCAL OPERATIONS

(in millions of Zaires)

	1980
1. Tax Government Revenue	3269.9
- Indirect Taxes	2116.3
- Foreign trade taxes	1460.7
- Taxes on goods & services	470.9
- Property taxes[a]	2.8
- Taxes for Special Funds[b]	101.8
- Others	80.0
- Direct Taxes	1153.3
- Personal income taxes	491.6
- Business profit taxes	661.5
- Others	0.3
2. Non-tax government Revenue[c]	507.4
3. Social Security Revenue[d]	48.8
4. Total Government Revenues	3777.0
5. Expenditures on goods & services	2578.2
- Wages and Salaries	1435.2
- Other goods & Services	1143.0
6. Interest on Public Debt	388.3
- Interest on domestic debt	73.2
- Interest on external debt	315.1
7. Subventions and Transfers	357.3
- Public enterprises	212.4
- Private enterprises	37.6
- Households	97.8
- Others	9.5
8. Public Investment Expenditure	687.4

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	1980
9. Total Public Expenditures	4011.2
10. Overall Resources Gap	234.2
11. Domestic Financing	238.4
a) Banking System	238.4
- Bank of Zaire	235.7
- Commercial Banks	2.7
b) Reevaluation Surplus	-
c) Non-Monetary Domestic Financing	-
12. External Financing	3.9
13. Other Non-Monetary Financing	-

Source: Ibid.

Table A7: Balance of Payment Data (net)

(In millions of Zairs)

	1980
1. Trade Balance	664.4
- Goods	595.1
- Non-Monetary Gold	69.3
2. Services	-2518.3
- International expenditures	- 756.1
- Other transports	- 182.7
- Coyages	- 83.5
- Investment income	- 518.8
- Public sector transactions	- 203.7
- Other services	- 773.5
3. Balance on goods and services	- 1853.9
4. Transfurs	553.3
5. Current Account Balance (3 + 4)	- 1300.6
6. Private Capital	724.6
7. Public Capital	648.8
8. Capital Movement (6 + 7)	1373.4
9. Allocation of special drawing rights	60.2
10. Errors and omissions	- 84.5
11. Balance of Payments Reserves (1 to 10)	48.5

Source: Bank of Zaire

Table A8: Official Classification of Industrial Activities

(Goods Sector)

No	Group of Activities	Code Number
1.	Food agriculture	1110
2.	Non-food agriculture	1110
3.	Livestock	1110
4.	Forestry	1220
5.	Fishing	1301
6.	Metalic Mining	2301, 2302
7.	Other mining industries	2901
8.	Agro-industries	3115
9.	Seed work	3116
10.	Bread and Pastry Industries	3117
11.	Other agro industries	3118, 3119, 3121, 3122
12.	Liquor fabric	3131, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3113
13.	Tobacco Industry	3140
14.	Textile Industry	3211, 3212, 3213, 3215
15.	Cloth fabric	3220
16.	Leather industry	3231, 3232
17.	Wood work	3311, 3312, 3319
18.	Furnitures fabric	3320
19.	Paper fabric	3412, 3419
20.	Printing and Edition	3480
21.	Basic chemical products fabric	3511
22.	Other chemical products fabric	3521, 3522, 3523, 3529
23.	Petroleum Refining and petroleum product fabric	3551, 3559
24.	Rubber Industry	3560
25.	Plastic industry	3692
26.	Ciment industry	3699
27.	Non-metallic mineral products fabric	3710, 3720
28.	Metallurgy	3814, 3812, 3813, 3819

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Table A8 (cont'd)

No.	Group of Activities	Code Number
29.	Fabric of metal products	3821, 3822, 3823, 3824
30.	Construction of machines (non-metallic)	3829
31.	Fabric of electric machines and furniture	3831
32.	Construction of transport materials	3842, 3843, 3844, 3849
33.	Jewilares	3901
34.	Other manufacturing industries	3909

Source: INS